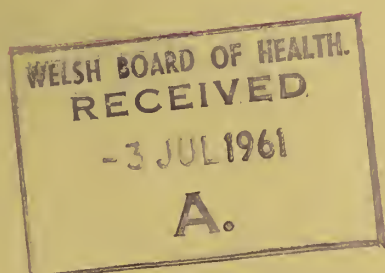


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**ABERYSTWYTH
BOROUGH COUNCIL**

Public Health Department

**Annual Report
1960**



ABERYSTWYTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Mayor of Aberystwyth

Alderman H.I.Owen.

Committees dealing with Health matters

<u>Committee</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Members</u>
(1) Health & Housing Committee,	Councillor J.L.Thomas,	All Members of the Council.
(2) Housing Sub-Committee,	Councillor J.L.Thomas,	Ten Members.
(3) Public Works Committee,	Councillor J.I.Evans,	All Members of the Council.

Public Health Officers of the Authority

Medical Officer of Health,	..	Dulyn Thomas, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector, Housing Inspector, Inspector of Meat and other Foods,	..	O.R.N.Hoskins, M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector, Housing Inspector, Inspector of Meat and other Foods,	..	D.M.Lewis,



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Your Worship the Mayor,
the Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee,
Aldermen and Members of the Borough Council.

PREFACE

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Health Department for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

The number of registered live births was one hundred and twenty-nine an increase of twelve on the figure for the previous year. Three stillbirths were registered and two infants died under the age of four weeks. No mother died as the result of childbirth.

One hundred and twenty-five deaths were registered during the year compared with one hundred and sixty-four in 1959. Twenty-eight persons died of cancer and seventy one persons died of heart and circulatory diseases. The remaining deaths were due to a variety of causes.

The only cases of infectious diseases notified during the year were fourteen cases of dysentery and three cases of pneumonia. Six new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified but there were no deaths from this disease.

A more detailed account of the work of the Health Department will be found in the ensuing pages, which include a comprehensive section prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

One of our greatest problems in the Borough is that of housing and we still have 319 applicants on our housing list. No houses have been erected by the Borough Council for some years and the problem will remain until new houses and flats are built. I sincerely hope that the Council will be able to resume its house building programme during 1961.

The Borough's Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme will be greatly improved when the scheme now in progress is completed.

I wish to thank you, Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Council for your continued interest in the work of the Health Department.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	1,141.
Population (Census 1951)	..	..	..	9,315.
Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1960)	..	..	..	10,330.
Rateable Value at 1st April 1960	..	..	..	£179,974.
Rateable Value at 1st April 1961	..	..	..	£182,869.
Sum represented by a penny rate in 1960/61	..	..	..	£655.
Estimated sum to be obtained by a penny rate 1961/62	..	..	..	£663.

Number of various premises at 1st April 1961

Domestic

Houses and Flats (other than Agricultural Dwelling Houses)	2,732.
Agricultural Dwelling Houses	5.

Commercial

Shops with Private Dwelling Accommodation	137.
Shops (including Banks in shopping areas) and Cafes	148.
Offices (including Banks in office areas)	54.
Hotels and Boarding Houses	31.
Holiday Camps and Caravan Fields	1.
Warehouses, Stores and Workshops (non-Industrial).	113.
Garages (Commercial) Petrol Filling Stations & Car Parks	33.
Lock-up Garages	203.
Markets	2.

On-Licensed Premises.

Public Houses	26.
Restaurants	1.

Entertainment and Recreational

Cinemas	2.
Theatres and Music Halls	1.
Sports and Recreation Grounds, Golf Courses	7.
Social Clubs, Community Centres and Public Halls..	18.
Other places of entertainment and recreation	4.

Public Utility

Water, Gas, Electricity, etc.,	5.
--------------------------------	----

Educational and Cultural

Libraries, Museums, etc.,	2.
Schools and Colleges, etc.,	10.
University Colleges	20.

Miscellaneous

Crown Property	28.
Other Hospitals, Clinics, etc.,	2.
Cemeteries	1.
Town Halls and Municipal Offices	5.
Road Transport - Depot nad Yards	1.
Properties not classified	25.

Industrial

Factories and Workshops	19.
-------------------------	-----

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

			<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number of registered live births	..	..	Leg: 126	58	68
			Illeg: 3	2	1
Number of registered still births	..	..	Leg: 3	-	3
			Illeg: -	-	-
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year	..		Leg: 1	-	1
			Illeg: 1	1	-
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks..			Leg: 1	-	1
			Illeg: 1	1	-
Number of deaths of women ascribed to childbirth	..		-		
Number of registered deaths	..	..	.. 125		
Areal comparability factor for births	..		.. 1.08		
Areal comparability factor for deaths	..		.. 0.87		

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE AREA

with comparative figures for Cardiganshire and England and Wales where applicable.

	Aberystwyth M.B.	Cardiganshire	England & Wales
No. of live births - male	60	362	
No. of live births - female	69	375	
Total number of live births	129	737	
Live birth rate per 1000 population	12.49	13.83	17.1
No. of still-births	3	20	
Still-birth rate per 1000 live and still births	22.73	26.42	19.7
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	2	19	
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - total	15.50	25.78	23.2
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - legitimate	7.94	22.79	
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - illegitimate	333.33	85.71	
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1000 live births - (first four weeks)	15.50	17.63	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2.38	4.74	
Maternal deaths including abortion	Nil	-	
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 live and still births	Nil	-	
Total number of deaths	125	740	
Death rate per 1000 population	12.10	13.89	11.5

Area comparability factor for births 1.08

Area comparability factor for deaths 0.37

CAUSES OF DEATHRegistrar General's

<u>Code Number</u>	<u>Causes of death</u>	<u>Number of deaths</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8	Measles	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	2	2
11	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	5	2	7
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	5	9	14
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16	Diabetes	1	-	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	15	19
18	Coronary disease, angina	14	5	19
19	Hypertension with heart disease	4	2	6
20	Other heart disease	8	19	27
21	Other circulatory disease	1	2	3
22	Influenza	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	3	3	6
24	Bronchitis	5	1	6
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	-	-
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	6	7
33	Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34	All other accidents	-	-	-
35	Suicide	-	-	-
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Total		52	73	125

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

Cholera ..	..	..	..	Nil
Diphtheria..	..	..	..	Nil
Dysentery (amoebic and bacillary) ..			..	14
Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	Nil
Erysipelas..	..	..	..	Nil
Food poisoning ..	..	..	..	Nil
Malaria ..	..	..	..	Nil
Measles ..	..	..	..	Nil
Meningococcal meningitis ..		..	..	Nil
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..		..	..	Nil
Paratyphoid fever ..	..	..	..	Nil
Plague ..	..	..	..	Nil
Pneumonia (acute primary & acute influenza) ..			..	3
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	..	..	Nil
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	Nil
Scarlet fever ..	..	..	..	Nil
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	Nil
Typhoid fever ..	..	..	..	Nil
Typhus fever ..	..	..	..	Nil
Whooping cough ..	..	..	..	Nil

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year.

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 1	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-
2 - 4	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	1	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	1	-	-
65 - 74	-	-	-	-
75+	-	1	-	-
Totals :-	3	3	Nil	Nil

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

They are as follows :-

- (a) Ante-natal clinics are held by the consultant in obstetrics.
The district midwife attends with the patient and consequently becomes fully conversant with all the medical aspects of the case prior to delivery.
 - (b) Infant welfare clinics are held twice weekly at Swyddfa'r Sir and fortnightly at the Neuadd Goffa, Penparcau. A few Aberystwyth residents find it more convenient to attend the fortnightly clinic held at the Church Hall, Llanbadarn.
 - (c) The domiciliary midwifery service is carried out by the District Midwives.
 - (d) The Borough is covered by two Health Visitors, one of whom devotes her entire time to the Borough area, whilst the other also covers part of the surrounding Rural District.
 - (e) Home nursing is in the hands of the district nurses.
 - (f) Vaccination against smallpox is carried out by the person's own doctor, but immunisation against diphtheria is performed partly by the former and partly by the local health authority.
B.C.G. immunisation is carried out on school children of a selected age group and upon those who have been in intimate contact with a case of tuberculosis and who display susceptibility to the disease. Immunisation against poliomyelitis has been carried out on a large scale and is now available to adults as well as children.
 - (g) The headquarters of the ambulance service are at Aberystwyth.
 - (h) Home help is provided by suitable persons engaged locally.
 - (i) Aberystwyth Hospital is the principal general hospital in the area of the Mid-Wales Hospital Management Committee. The infectious diseases' unit is situated a short distance from the town at Tanybwllch Hospital. The mental hospital normally serving the area is St. David's Hospital, Carmarthen.
-

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

This section gives the local authority power on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health, to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for the removal of persons unable to devote to themselves and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. The patient must either (a) be suffering from grave chronic disease or (b) be aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated and living in insanitary conditions.

Action was taken in respect of two elderly ladies during the year. They were removed to the Lampeter Welfare Home where one has since died.

Dulyn Thomas.

Medical Officer of Health.

Swyddfa'r Sir,
(County Offices)
Aberystwyth.

Tel: Aberystwyth 7581-9.

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To The Mayor, Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee,
Aldermen, and Members of the Aberystwyth Borough Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my section of the Annual Report
for your consideration.

The interest and support of the Council is of great assistance
in many of the difficult aspects of the work for which I am responsible.

A year has passed without any new dwellings being erected by
the Council, but fortunately private building has been steadily increasing
and the shortage of suitable sites for still further erection is the only
limiting factor.

A closer perusal of the details of this Report will indicate
the diversity of work which has been carried out with the help of my
colleagues in the Department.

STAFF

The staff of the Department consists of :-

Chief Public Health Inspector,	..	O.R.N.Hoskins, M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector,	..	D.M.Lewis,
Clerical Officer,	..	W.D.James,
Rodent Operator,	..	C.Y.Jones,
Abattoir Superintendent,	..	G.Ellis,

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

-12-

Enforcement

Complaints received	111
Complaints not justified.	8
Matters referred to other Departments for abatement ..	88
Preliminary Notices served	43
Informal Notices complied	22
Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	1
Number of formal notices served requiring the execution of works :-	
(a) Under Public Health Act	13
(b) Under Housing Act	0
Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-	
(a) Under Public Health Act	10
(b) Under Sec: 9 and 16 of the Housing Act ..	0
Number of :-	
(a) Demolition Orders made	1
(b) Closing Orders becoming effective :-	
(i) whole buildings	2
(ii) part buildings	1
Number of houses demolished, not in Clearance Areas ..	2
Number of houses demolished, in Clearance Area ..	2
Number of dwellings visited re overcrowding ..	7
Number of dwellings overcrowded	1
Number of houses inspected (Public Health Act and Housing Act)	210
Number of houses re-inspected (Public Health Act and Housing Act)	215
Premises other than houses inspected	74
Visits for infectious disease	36
Disinfections	
Owners or Contractors interviewed.. .. .	77
Factories :-	
Non-power :- Miscellaneous	9
Power :- Bakehouses	7
Laundries	3
Miscellaneous	29
Number of Council dwellings inspected and re-inspected	153
Number of visits re applications	90

SUMMARY OF WORK EXECUTED

Premises

Dirty or verminous conditions remedied	..	..	3
Dampness remedied ..	..	..	6
Walls repaired ..	..	..	3
Outside plastering repaired ..	..	..	4
Inside plastering repaired ..	..	..	6
Ceilings repaired ..	..	..	3
Roofs renewed or repaired ..	..	..	6
Chutes, downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	..	..	11
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	..	..	14
Floors repaired or renewed ..	..	..	3
Accumulations removed ..	..	..	4
Nuisances from animals or birds abated ..	..	..	1
Ash bins provided ..	..	..	0
Chimneys repaired ..	..	..	3
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	4
Miscellaneous repairs ..	..	..	16

Drainage

Drains tested, Water	..	..	11
Drains tested, Smoke	..	..	5
Drains re-laid or repaired ..	..	..	17
Drains cleansed ..	..	..	6
Inspection chambers repaired ..	..	..	3
Soil pipes or vent shafts fixed or repaired	..	..	4
Waste pipes provided or repaired	..	..	3
Gulleys provided ..	..	..	3

Water Closets

W.C.'s reconstructed or repaired	4
Pans provided ..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous repairs ..	..	..	5

Moveable Dwellings, Public Health Act, 1936

Licenses issued authorising land to be used	..	1
---	----	---

Other classifications.

Tents, Vans, Sheds or similar structures	..	..	4
Cinemas and Amusement Places	..	..	5
Public Houses and Licensed Premises	..	..	33
Water supply and sampling visits	..	..	121
Refuse Tips	..	..	4
Accumulations	..	..	35
Sewers	..	..	15
Drains and drainage	..	..	58
Public conveniences	..	..	17
Cesspools	..	..	80
Flooding	..	..	12
Swine, other animals and birds	..	..	6
Infestations of vermin	..	..	18
Slaughterhouse visits	..	..	628
Attested Mart visits	..	..	120
Visits not classified	..	..	146

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food premises.

Milk Regulations, Dairies, Milkshops & Purveyors visits	35
Ice-cream premises and vehicles (Inspection & sampling)	37
Restaurants and food preparing premises	22
Butchers	41
Bakehouses	14
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	11
Railway depot re food	8
Food vehicles	3
General inspections and condemned food	178

Food Hygiene Regulations.

Premises inspected and re-inspected	85
Vehicles inspected and re-inspected	2
Notices served	14
Notices complied	8
Prosecutions under Section 9	0

Pests Act, 1949.

Premises inspected	51
Notices served	3
Notices complied	3

Rent Act, 1957.

Inspections arising	6
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Clean Air Act, 1956.

Smoke observation visits	0
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Schools.

Kitchens, visits	3
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MEAT INSPECTION (ABATTOIR)

This table indicates the ante and post mortem examinations carried out at the Abattoir. The increase in throughput has necessitated still more time on records, certificates, and other work directly or indirectly arising.

Aberystwyth Abattoir.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number of animals killed and inspected	1,078	1,689	40,181	3,186	46,134.
<u>Percentage of total.</u>					
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	10	13	100	3	7,890 lbs.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	319	3	781	48	5,916 lbs.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	30.54 %	.95 %	2.19 %	1.6 %	
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	23	-	-	1	9,399 lbs.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	1	115 lbs.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	2.32 %	-	-	.06 %	
<u>Total weight of meat condemned at Abattoir</u>					= 23,320 lbs.

From the above it will be noted that 46,134 animals were slaughtered and it represents in terms of meat the requirements of a population of over 70,000 people. The largest increase being that of calves.

For the purposes of meat inspection 525 visits were paid to the Abattoir, and 1,029 hours spent in actual inspection, in addition to this was the considerable administrative and records work. All meat and offal is inspected before leaving the premises and where meat in transit enters the Abattoir inspection is carried out on consignments.

In cases of difficulty, or special advice being required, specimens are submitted for examination to the Veterinary Inspection Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, at Aberystwyth, and the willing co-operation of that Department is gratefully acknowledged. All bovine animals under the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950, from this area are slaughtered in the Abattoir, and in this connection inspection is carried out in conjunction with the Animal Health Division of the Ministry through their Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Mr. R. Dudleyke, and his staff, whose ready assistance I am very pleased to acknowledge.

As mentioned, T.B. reactors are slaughtered at the Abattoir, and twenty-two were found to be so extensively affected that total condemnation was necessary, whilst in two instances part of the carcass had to be

condemned out of a total of ninety-two reactors. The detailed post-mortem inspection as to fitness for human consumption was carried out by your Inspectors.

On another page a block chart has been prepared showing the increase in the throughput of animals at the Abattoir in ten years.

Slaughterhouse Act, 1958.

The Slaughterhouse Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959, and The Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959.

In accordance with the above a comprehensive report was submitted to the Minister upon the present and future slaughtering facilities. The Council have accepted the necessity of erecting a new abattoir, and have under active consideration the size and situation most useful for the requirements of the locality.

For some years plans have tentatively existed for an abattoir and much data has been accumulated upon which design can be based. The Minister has now appointed 1st April, 1963, as the day from which slaughterhouses in the district must comply with the construction regulations. The Council have accepted this position and are considering sites, etc.

ABATTOIR

Total animal throughput

10,000

20,000

30,000

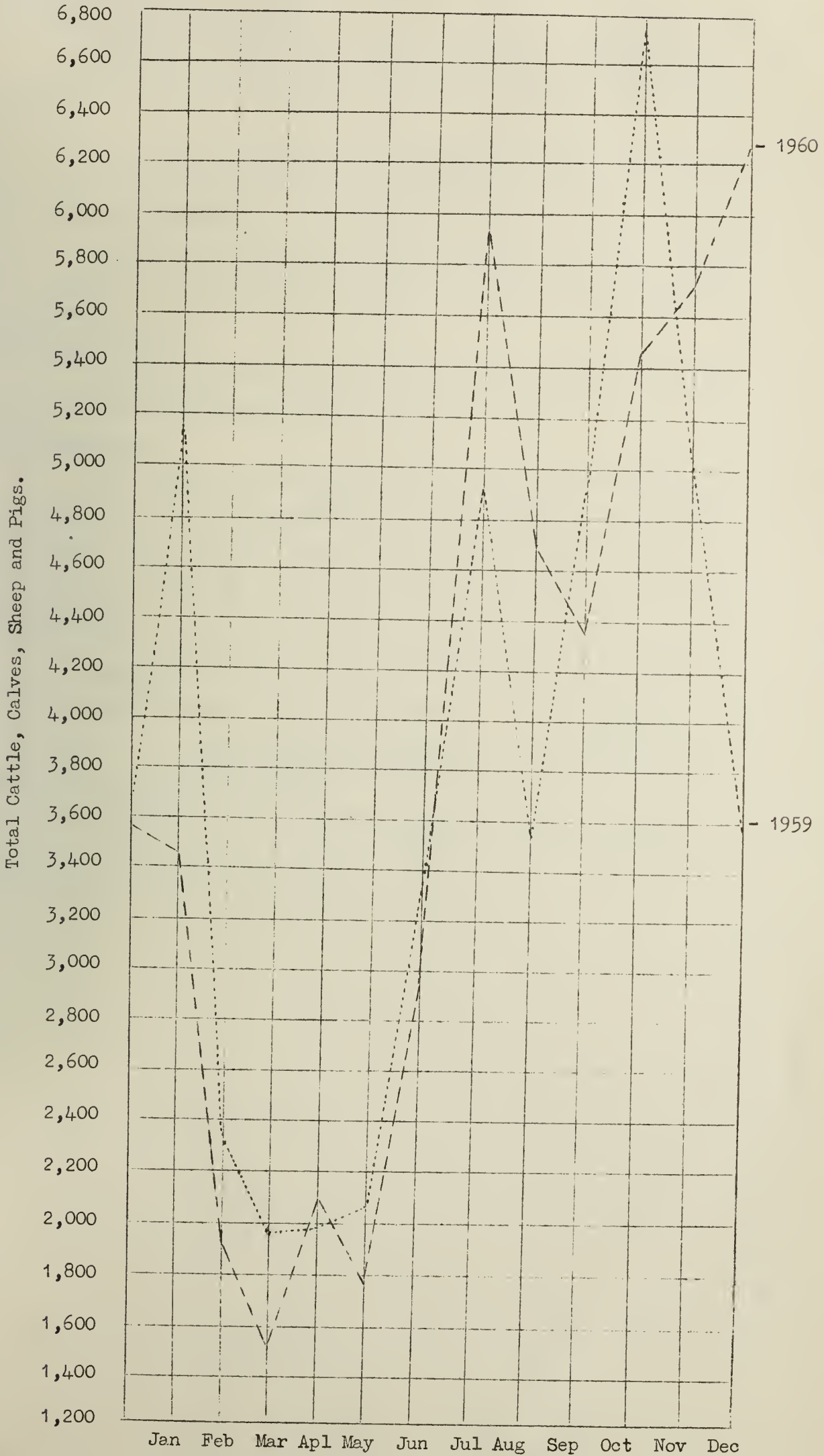
40,000

50,000

1 9 5 0		= 13,149.		
1 9 5 1		= 14,730.		
1 9 5 2		= 16,123.		
1 9 5 3		= 19,304.		
1 9 5 4		= 26,504.		
1 9 5 5		= 30,561.		
1 9 5 6		= 29,043.		
1 9 5 7		= 28,886.		
1 9 5 8		= 32,534.		
1 9 5 9		= 46,964.		
1 9 5 9		= 46,134.		

ABATTOIR

The graph below shows the fluctuation of slaughtering through-put for the year compared with the previous year.



FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Progress is still slow, but the influence of several large concerns has raised the standards, more often in respect of the bigger premises.

The public could do much by supporting the premises which adopt better conditions and by openly complaining when they observe unsatisfactory conditions.

An address was given to the Round Table Club on Public Health work in general and a colour film strip was used for the emphasis on food hygiene.

Registered premises.

Premises for the manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods, total eight.

Food inspection.

Food premises were inspected and unsound food examined both at the premises and in the Department. As previously, a considerable proportion of the condemned food was meat and this can be partly explained by the seasonal use of tinned meat in a seaside resort.

Condemnations.

Fresh and canned meat and meat products	..	2,843 lbs.
Fish, wet	..	196 lbs.
Canned and Miscellaneous condemned	..	3,629 lbs.
<u>Total Foodstuffs condemned</u>	..	<u>6,668 lbs.</u>

Disposal of condemned foodstuffs.

Condemned food is disposed by puncture and burial in the case of most canned goods, whilst dried foods and remaining canned goods are destroyed by incineration.

ICE-CREAM.

There are now fifty registered distributors of ice-cream in the Borough, an increase of two on the previous year. The new distributors are each engaged upon the sale of pre-packed articles. Unfortunately premises are frequently not up to the required standard when applications are made, but registration is only granted when they comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The trend towards the factory made product continues and wrapped ice-cream is the rule rather than the exception. It is regretted that as a result of this improvement the litter which surrounds distribution points is a reflection upon habits.

Twenty samples of ice-cream were taken, eighteen of these being in 'Grade 1' and two in 'Grade 2' which had been made locally.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

There are twenty-one registered distributors as follows :-

Milk shops	..	6.
Milk shops with rounds	..	1.
Roundsmen only	..	14.

During the year two premises ceased to be used as milk shops and one dairy ~~farm~~ closed down. There is therefore only one dairy farm providing milk in the Borough.

Under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, the responsibility for eleven dealer and supplementary licenses passed from the Borough Council to the County Council at the end of the year as being the Food and Drugs Authority.

Most local milk is 'pasteurised', a small quantity is farm bottled and two of the distributors sell bottled milk brought into the Borough by rail.

No vending machines have yet been installed in the Borough and it appears that this is possibly due to the lack of carton filling equipment in the locality.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH.

The International Sanitary Regulations, (World Health Regulations No.2,) to which Great Britain is a signatory power, require the certification of international vaccination and inoculation documents for persons living within the Borough and proceeding to overseas destinations. Fifty-three certificates were authenticated in the prescribed manner for this purpose.

Stocks of certificates are held in the Department and in emergency can be authenticated at any time.

WATER SUPPLY.

(a) Quality.

The water supply during the year was satisfactory in quality, samples were taken weekly for submission to the Area Public Health Laboratory for examination. Where necessary immediate repeats were taken and the results were as follows :-

Number of samples taken	= 102.
"Excellent"	= 100.
"Satisfactory"	= 2.

(b) Quantity.

No shortage was apparent during the summer months.

(c) Chemical analysis.

During the year two water samples were taken for chemical analysis and submitted to Messrs Herbert J. Evans & Partners, Public Analysts, Carmarthen, with the following results :-

No.1, taken 23.3.60.

Reason for submission - Routine.

Taken from 1 Flat, Brynymor, Aberystwyth.

ph Value	8.77
pH S	8.90
Saturation Index	-0.13
Colour	Nil

Parts per 100,000

Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0036
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0020
Nitrites	Nil
Nitrates	Nil

Oxygen consumed at 27°C.	
from N/80 permanganate	
during 4 Hours	0.005
during 15 minutes	Nil

Total Solids in solution	
dried at 100°C.	4.4
Chlorides, as Cl	1.25
Calculated as Common Salt	2.06

Additional Features:

Lime, as CaO	0.73
Total Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	2.0
" Hardness "	1.7
Free Chlorine	Nil p.p.m.
Lead	Nil "
Appearance	Bright and Clear.
<u>Observations.</u>	

This would be classified as a "very soft water". Treatment had rendered it alkaline in reaction, its pH almost equally balanced its saturation index - and this had corrected any aggressive action the water originally had.

It was of the highest organic purity; it was free from all traces of lead and suitable for all drinking and domestic purposes.

Chemical analysis continued.

No.2, taken 16.6.60.

Reason for submission - Brown deposit in water.

Taken from "Buarth Lodge, Buarth, Aberystwyth.

pH Value	6.75
Matter in solution	80 parts per million
Matter in suspension	242 " " "
The matter in suspension had the following composition :-	
Iron Oxide (Fe_2O_3)	155 parts per million
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	65 " " "
Silica (SiO_2)	19 " " "
Zinc Oxide (ZnO)	3 " " "
	<u>242</u>

Observations.

The sample was dark brown in colour due to the presence of ocherous matter. This consisted predominantly of oxide of iron with small amounts of alumina and siliceous matter.

The intense discolouration had been produced through the action of the water on the iron pipe or boilers. This kind of action is common with waters which have one or more of the following characteristics :-

- (1) A soft water low in alkalinity.
- (2) Water with an acid reaction and a low pH Value.
- (3) One containing dissolved oxygen.

The amount of saline matter in solution in this sample shows that the water was a very soft one.

Its pH Value namely 6.75 was on the acid side of neutrality. The original acidity of the water could have been much more than this, as the pH would be raised as the result of its action on the iron surface.

Apart from Iron the only other heavy metal in the sample was Zinc. Its presence to the extent of 2.5 parts per million would not be harmful but would indicate that galvanised pipes or tank had been attacked by the water.

Lead and Copper were entirely absent and Arsenic was present in an amount less than 1 part in 10 million.

In our opinion the sample did not contain any thing which would be injurious to health.

(d) Supply to dwellings.

	Dwellings	Persons
Mains supply direct to dwelling	2,871	10,324
Standpipes for dwellings	3	6
	<u>2,874</u>	<u>10,330</u>

Private construction totalled twenty-eight dwellings, but no new Council accommodation was constructed. The housing demand shows a decrease on the previous year from 406 to a total of 319 applications. As will be seen in the table below 79% of these were in respect of couples or those with one child.

There were eighty-nine new applications compared with seventy-seven in the previous year, and arising from these new applications accommodation is required for 203 persons.

Thirty-two new lettings were effected from the Housing List, accommodation being provided for 112 persons. Transfers were arranged for twelve families comprising thirty-five persons in pursuance of the maximum use of housing accommodation. 149 persons in all were thus provided with housing accommodation during the year.

Applicants with :-	0	1	2	3	4 or more children
Total	166	85	49	13	6
Percentage of total	52.04 %	26.65 %	16.4 %	4.1 %	1.9 %

From the table below it will be seen that the requirement for two bedroom dwellings is practically unchanged, whilst that for three bedroom dwellings has dropped by almost 2%, and for four bedroom dwellings has increased considerably.

As at 1st January	1959	1960	1961
2 bm: dwellings	79.21%	77.1%	78.69%
3 bm: dwellings	17.07%	16.0%	15.4%
4 bm: dwellings	3.73%	6.8%	6.0%

For the first time a substantial decline has taken place in housing requirements, although it must be borne in mind that the new low figure of 319 probably represents a hard core of genuine applicants requiring accommodation. The figure is the lowest for eleven years.

The two major categories of accommodation are two and three bedroom requirements. In the case of two bedroom dwellings it has been customary to consider couples and those with one child or dependent, whilst for three bedroom dwellings it is usual to regard applicants with two children as suitable. A smaller group have required accommodation in the few four bedroom houses which exist.

A constant demand exists for one and two bedroom dwellings of the flat type for couples who come into the area to work in such occupations as University staff, Civil Service, National undertakings, Local Government, and other occupations in addition to elderly people requiring smaller homes. Newly married couples in particular and married students have special needs.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 - 1948.

There are sixty-two factories registered in the Borough, fifty-seven are power operated and five non-power. Responsibility for the supervision of power operated factories is vested in the Ministry of Labour and National Service, except for the provision of sanitary accommodation. In the non-power factories the Local Authority is responsible for matters concerned with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitation.

The Factory Inspector of the Ministry notifies the existence of building operations and works of engineering construction in order that the Council may enforce the requirements of Section 7, of the Act, relating to sanitary conveniences on those sites or places of work, and in this connection three communications were received. It should be noted that the provision of sanitary accommodation for persons employed on building or engineering works, or indeed on any project is essential.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The **extensive** suburb of Penparcau is still without public conveniences, although the urgency of providing these has been stressed for many years. It is not often realised that a suburb as large as some towns in the County is without a facility for either sex.

Many of the conveniences in the Borough are without a water point which would enable them to be thoroughly cleansed, including the floors. The cleaning staff work under very great difficulties, but it is certainly time that a water supply point was provided in each of these conveniences.

Aberystwyth is a terminus town for many road and rail travellers and the provision of washing facilities, including hot and cold water with soap, towels, and shoe cleaning equipment, plus slipper or shower baths, should be regarded as an essential in at least one staffed convenience for each sex.

CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES.

One recognised holiday camp is established within the Borough. **The improvement** and extension of this facility is under consideration, both by the County Planning Committee and the Local Authority, to secure a long-term policy and enable the management to plan ahead. Co-operation by the management of this site is always most willingly forthcoming.

No private sites have been authorised elsewhere in the Borough.

PESTS ACT, 1949.

Rats and Mice.

	Owned by Local Authority (Non-domestic)	Dwelling houses (Local Authority and Private)	Other premises (Business and Industrial)	Total
Number of premises	12	2,737	908	3,657
Inspected as the result of :-				
(a) Notification	8	107	37	152
(b) Survey under the Act	2	452	76	530
(c) Otherwise	-	-	-	-
Total inspections & reinspections	161	943	284	1,391
Infested by mice	0	56	19	75
Infested by rats	8	61	23	92
Total treatments & retreatments	159	501	213	873

The table above includes the result of fifteen block inspections which have covered a considerable part of the town in addition to the routine complaint and infestation work.

The sewers were treated at half-yearly intervals and each manhole was inspected, pre-baited and poisoned. There does not appear to be any major sewer or surface infestation in the Borough, but there is still evidence of minor infestations, more particularly in the older parts of the town. It would appear that the constant work in this respect is responsible for the reasonably satisfactory condition.

There are three hundred and forty manholes known to exist and a record is kept in respect of each.

Infestation complaints numbered one hundred and sixty-seven, ninety-two from rats and seventy-five by mice. Each complaint was followed by action to secure abatement.

Disinfestation - Vermin.

Treatment was carried out in twenty-nine business and domestic premises for infestation by fleas, beetles, wasps and ants. Charges were made and advice was given where necessary.

DISINFECTION

The steam disinfecter owned by the Council is in working order ready for use. The transportable container which fits our motor vehicles for the removal of infected bedding, etc., is in good condition.

Disinfection was carried out in two cases for infectious disease and three cases of non-notifiable disease was dealt with on repayment.

Equipment is available for any normal emergency which may arise at short notice.

SEWERAGE

Fifty-two dwellings are not connected to the public sewers eight of these have earth or chemical closets and forty-four are connected to cesspools. Through co-operation with the Aberarpon Rural District Council cesspools are emptied by means of a special vehicle owned by that Authority and used on a repayment basis.

Antaron Avenue and Penyranchor continue to be the two areas most affected.

A major scheme is at present under construction with new outfall works at the Harbour which will improve some aspects of past difficulty which arose from flooding in low areas of the town. The benefits of this scheme will show at a later date.

LICENSED VICTUALLING AND CLUBS

A complete inspection was made of the licensed premises and clubs in the Borough. A continuous programme of improvement is taking place in general, whilst certain premises are being completely reconstructed.

Hot water supply to bar sinks is receiving attention as many of the bars are supplied by hot water drawn from domestic heating boilers in the premises. During the summer months these are frequently not ignited with the consequence that an independent form of hot water supply to bar sinks is indicated.

At the request of the Licensing Justices another annual report was submitted to their February Session. The Justices expressed appreciation to the Council for the submission of the report and asked that attention be directed to the points raised therein.

SWIMMING BATH AND PADDLING POOL.

There are no public swimming baths in the area, but a private bath installed in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, is used by students, married staff of the college, and pupils of the local Grammar School. The water is chlorinated, filtered and heated by oil fired boilers.

The whole building is modern and kept in immaculate condition by the College. Water is not frequently changed as the treatment is considered satisfactory.

The Council paddling pool situated on the Promenade is filled by pumping sea water and emptied by gravity. The pool is very popular with children and should be emptied and refilled daily to ensure clean water and to remove rubbish which seems inevitably to find its way from the Promenade. Infectious diseases are frequently water-borne and risks are not justified which could be reasonably reduced by daily emptying and refilling with chlorinated sea water.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Public Works Department, under the control of the Borough Surveyor, collect domestic and trade refuse with salvage at least once a week and more frequently as required. Tipping is carried out at Felin-y-mor and then covered to minimise nuisance. There are still numerous receptacles used for the storage of refuse awaiting collection and proper covered refuse bins should be compulsory.

HEALTH CONFERENCE, ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Scarborough, 19th to 23rd September, 1960.

The Chairman of Health and Housing Committee, Councillor J.L.Thomas, and your Chief Public Health Inspector, attended as your representatives. Following an Official Welcome by the Mayor of Scarborough the undermentioned papers were used as a basis for discussion.

"The Health and Welfare of the Office Worker and Others Engaged in Non-Industrial Employment" by W.H.Wattletworth Esq., F.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector, City of Liverpool.

"Public Health Aspects of Refuse Storage and Disposal" by A.G.Davies Esq., A.M.Inst.P.C., Chief Public Health Inspector, Woking Urban District Council.

"Improvement Grants" by E.N.Wakelin, F.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector, City of Birmingham.

"The Production of Broilers" by A.P.Pendry Esq., Managing Director, The Buxted Chicken Co. Ltd.

"Diseases of the Broiler Chicken of Possible Public Health Importance" by C.C.Wanrop Esq., M.R.C.V.S., Houghton Poultry Research Station.

"The Broiler Industry, An approach to the Public Health Aspect" by E.H.C.Wadhams, F.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E.

"Air Pollution and its Effects on Man" by Dr.P.J.Lawther, M.B., M.R.C.P., Director M.R.C. Air Pollution Research Unit.

In addition to the above papers a very interesting demonstration of earth moving plant was arranged with particular reference to the problems in refuse tipping and restoration.

CIVIL DEFENCE STAFF COLLEGE.

Public Health Inspectors Course, July 1960.

At the invitation of the Ministry of Health and authorised by the Council, your Chief Public Health Inspector attended the above course at Sunningdale.

Medical Officers, Ministry of Health Officials, Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and Public Health Inspectors from Local Authorities in England, Wales and Ulster, attended.

The Course was conducted by the Directing Staff of the College and included the undermentioned lectures and demonstrations.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Presented by</u>
"What a Nuclear War will mean to You"	N.R.Beattie Esq., M.A., D.P.H.
"The Effects of Nuclear Weapons"	Staff College.
"Organisation of C.D.(including Role of Armed Services)"	Staff College.
"Radioactive Fall-Out"	Staff College film.
"The Casualty Services"	E.J.Bury Esq., M.A., M.R.C.S.
"General plans for Food Distribution and Supply"	J.C.Carnochan Esq., A.C.F.
"The Problem facing M.O.H.s and P.H.Is in the distribution of food after fall-out"	J.H.Ross Esq., M.B., D.P.H.
"Food Contamination"	G.Wortley Esq., M.A., B.Sc.
"Water Supplies in Nuclear Warfare"	A.W.Kenny Esq., M.A., B.Sc.
"Welfare Problems in Nuclear War"	Staff College.
"The Wartime Role of the P.F.I."	G.D.Aspin Esq.,

Field demonstrations.

The Army School of Health, Mytchett,	Royal Army Medical Corps.
"Exercise Exodus" - Care of the Homeless.	
"Exercise Caravan" - Demonstration of Field Appliances.	

The above demonstrations were followed by lectures in field sanitation.

Supporting the above lectures were tutorial syndicates on each subject.

Conclusion.

This most interesting and valuable course was very much appreciated by all who were privileged to attend and the organisation throughout was first class.

RADIATION SAFETY AND HEALTH PHYSICS.

On the instructions of the Council I attended a course at Liverpool during July 4th to 15th inclusive.

The Course was held at the Nuclear Chemical Laboratories, Blackburn Place, Liverpool, from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. daily.

The subjects were varied but concentrated, mainly on problems of safety and health physics, as was to be expected. The lecturers were drawn from the United Kingdom Atomic Authority, The Home Office Factory Inspectorate, the University of Manchester, and private consultants.

The staff directing the Course were J.W.Lucas Esq., Dr.G.G.Jayson, and D.C.Pickering of the Department of Chemistry and Biology in the Liverpool College of Technology.

Members of the Course included staffs of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy, the Ministry of Power, Inspectorate of Nuclear Installations, Public Health Department Staffs from various authorities, representatives of industry from the English Steel Co. Ltd., Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., National Coal Board, and Rolls Royce Ltd., together with members of the University College of Liverpool.

Lectures were given as below.

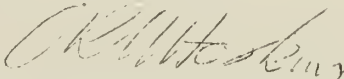
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Presented by</u>
"Radiation Safety and Health Physics"	J.W.Lucas Esq.,
"Properties of Radiation and Quantitative Aspects"	J.W.Lucas Esq.,
"The Sources of Radiation"	J.W.Lucas Esq.,
"Radiation Hazards from large accelerators"	G.G.J.Boswell Esq.,
"Basic Principles of Radiation Measurement"	Dr.G.G.Jayson,
"Health Physics Instruments"	A.Quinton Esq.,
"Radiation Chemistry as an introduction to Radiation Biology"	Dr.G.G.Jayson,
"Radio-Biology"	D.C.Pickering Esq.,
"Pathology of Radiation"	Dr.D.A.Wilson,
"Maximum permissible levels of Radiation"	J.W.Lucas Esq.,
"Design & Operational Aspects of the Control of External Radiation in Laboratories and Plant"	I.Birchall Esq.,
"The Control of Contamination"	G.J.Appleton,
"Medical Care of Radiation Workers"	Dr.D.Wilson,
"Radioactive Waste Disposal"	J.C.Collins Esq.,
"Radiation Safety and the Statutory Requirements"	Miss V.A.Broadhurst,
"Radio-active Hazards and Industrial Practice"	Mr.W.G.Symons,
"Safe operation of X-Ray Equipment"	Dr.G.C.Bye,

The Course was extremely interesting and the cross-section of students and lecturers contributed to a Course which was most valuable if at times on unfamiliar ground. I am very grateful for the opportunity of being permitted to attend.

This concludes my report.

I am Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,


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